

AN ADDITION AND NOMENCLATURAL CHANGE IN THE TRIBE PORANEAЕ (CONVOLVULACEAE)¹

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ABSTRACT

The New World members of *Calycobolus* are discussed in connection with *C. lanulosus* D. Austin, sp. nov., and *C. nutans* (Mociño & Sessé ex Choisy) D. Austin, comb. nov. Known ranges for the New World species are provided.

During my examination of the tribes in the Convolvulaceae, numerous collections of the family have come to me for determination (Austin, 1970a, 1970b, 1971; Steyermark & Austin, 1970). Among those collections were the following two members of the tribe Poraneae.

1. *Calycobolus lanulosus* D. Austin, sp. nov.

Species a *C. nutans* similibus, sed ramis dense lanulosis, tomento foliorum densiore, inflorescentiis cymosis axillaribus distincta est.

Lianas to 5 m; stems densely gray woolly pubescent with small soft trichomes. *Leaves* with petioles 5–10 mm long; blades ovate to ovate-elliptic, 5–8 cm long, 2.5–5 cm wide, coriaceous, base obtuse, apex mucronate, the secondary veins 5 or 6 pairs; densely pubescent above and below with woolly, white or yellowish trichomes. *Inflorescences* dense, axillary, cymose, peduncles 2–3 mm long, densely pubescent. *Flowers* with pedicels 2 mm long; two external sepals bracteose, 10–12 mm long, 9–10 mm wide, subdeltoid, base slightly auriculate, apex mucronate, with a dense cover of cream-white to yellowish indument, three internal sepals not bracteose, 4 mm long, 3–4 mm wide, ovate to lanceolate, apex acuminate, with indument as outer sepals; corolla funnelform, white, 8–9 mm long, lobes shallow, acuminate, erect; stamens included, filaments attached 2 mm from corolla base, subulate, 6 mm long, glabrous, anthers oblong, 1.7 mm long; ovary 1 mm long, 1 mm in diameter, apex pubescent with a beard 2 mm long, disc cupuliform, 5-lobed, styles fused for 2.5 mm with 2 free branches 1 mm long, stigmas capitate, subglobose. Immature *fruits* 2.5 mm long, 2 mm in diameter, 2-locular, septum complete, ovules 4.

Holotype: BRAZIL. BAHIA: Proximo a Jaguaquara, zona da mata, trepadeira em árvores de 5 m, corola branca, bracteas verde-creme, 22.I.1965, *Belem & Mendes 215* (US).

Although certain species [*Bonamia ferruginea* (Choisy) Hallier f., *B. maripoides*

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Hallier f.] have been incorrectly placed in *Calycobolus*, their dehiscent fruits indicate affinities with the tribe Dicranostyleae *sensu* Hallier (1893). At present there appear to be five American species correctly referable to this genus. *Calycobolus nutans* (Choisy) D. Austin occurs in southern Mexico; *C. amazonicus* (Choisy) House, *C. glaber* (H.B.K.) House, and *C. sericeus* (H.B.K.) House in the upper Amazon basin; and *C. lanulosus* D. Austin along the Brazilian coast of Bahia State. The species in Bahia is a disjunct eastern range extension for the genus in the New World.

2. *Calycobolus nutans* (Mociño & Sessé *ex* Choisy) D. Austin, comb. nov.

Ipomoea nutans Mociño & Sessé *ex* Choisy in DC., Prodr. 9: 368. 1845.

Dufourea velutina Mart. & Gal., Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles 12(2): 259. 1845.

Prevostea? (*Dufourea?*) *velutina* (Mart. & Gal.) Walpers, Repert. Bot. Syst. 6: 742. 1846.

Breweria mexicana Hemsl., Biol. Centr. Amer. Bot. 2: 400. 1882.

Porana velutina (Mart. & Gal.) Hallier f., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 16: 538. 1893.

Calycobolus pringlei House, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 34: 145. 1907.

Calycobolus velutinus (Mart. & Gal.) House, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 34: 145. 1907.

Turbina velutina (Mart. & Gal.) Roberty, Candollea 14: 26. 1952.

Turbina mexicana (Hemsl.) Roberty, Candollea 14: 26. 1952.

Porana nutans (Choisy) O'Donell, Lilloa 30: 62. 1960.

Ipomoea nutans was based on an unpublished epithet and plate by Sessé and Mociño. I have not seen the plate in Geneva (G), but I have seen the copy of this plate at US.

Martens and Galeotti commented (1845: 278) that they received a copy of Choisy's (1845) treatment of the Convolvulaceae while their paper was in press. Because of this, Choisy's specific name has priority and must be used. O'Donell (1960), noting their comment, transferred the epithet to the African and south-eastern Asian genus *Porana* following Hallier (1893). Although both *Porana* and *Calycobolus* are badly in need of revision, they are distinct genera; flowering sepals are bracteose in *Calycobolus*, but in *Porana* they become bracteose only in fruit.

O'Donell (1960) put *Breweria mexicana* and *Calycobolus pringlei* in synonymy with *Porana nutans* (= *Calycobolus nutans*). This is probably correct, but the Mexican plants vary considerably in leaf shape, sepal shape, and pubescence density. There is perhaps more than one taxon involved, but more collections are needed to resolve the problem.

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